Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XVIII, No. 24 June 16, 1961 Section I — News

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JFK and the Press: Never in recent history has a President's reception among the press chilled so conspicuously, or at such an early date. This extraordinary situation leads Capital observers to place a big question mark behind JFK's future and the course of events in the country.

The phenomenon is all the more surprising in that the press—largely dominated by liberals and middle-of-the-roaders—constituted a big factor in Kennedy's nomination and election. For weeks, after November, the press made the usual honeymoon even warmer. Never had any President "had it so good."

Quite evidently now, however, the climate has abruptly changed. Whereas FDR and Eisenhower never had serious trouble, and even the prickly Harry Truman's honeymoon lasted at least a year, JFK's prestige among the Fourth Estate has dipped sharply in the last two months.

Why? Hoist by its own petard, the press initially portrayed a young, very smart and extremely competent administrator—especially in public relations. The Cuban affair exploded this press-created myth, and now the results pile additional doubts on the President's competence in all fields of policy.

It was of his own making. Shortly after the fiasco of the Cuba invasion, the President—apparently seeking a scapegoat—charged that the press was not showing a proper regard for national security in its handling of news and urged on the Fourth Estate a vague and muddy project of self-censorship. Immediately, publishers and editors reacted adversely, and some of them demanded a meeting with the President to discuss the matter.

The meeting was secret and much discretion shrouded its proceedings. But from some who participated, HUMAN EVENTS can present an inside picture of how the ensuing row began. The young President (facing a dozen veteran Fourth Estate leaders who have known a number of other Presidents) sharply warned that "we are in a state of emergency."

Some present retorted that "emergency" is a legal matter and only the President can call an emergency. To that the President riposted tartly, "Well, gentlemen, in that case we have nothing to discuss."

But they did have a lot to discuss and proceeded to do so to the President's increasing confusion. The President opened a folder containing many press clippings, most of them from the New York *Times*. He criticized the *Times* for its breaking of the story about the Cuban revolutionary training camp at Guatemala. It was pointed out to him that Guatemala was a foreign country and the US press has perfect liberty as well as a duty to report foreign developments. He had no answer—and showed himself even more over his depth on other points. No plan, no emergency; nothing came out of the meeting.

Other incidents occurred, increasing the high temperature of the tempers of the press. Edwin A. Lahey (long regarded as in "JFK's corner") of the Knight newspapers made a speech in Detroit late in May saying that a "chill" had developed between the President and the press corps, that "there was something close to deception in the Cuban affair" and it all left a "bad taste." "There are enough people making suckers out of the press without the President getting into the act," he said.

Then there was the incident in the White House when the President received eleven Soviet Russian editors. American reporters wanted to attend the interview, but they were barred by Assistant Press Secretary Andrew Hatcher.

The ensuing hullabaloo was noteworthy: "When we have a press conference with the President, Soviet reporters are admitted. Why are we kept out of this? What's he saying to those Reds that we can't hear and report on?"

Then there was the hugger-mugger surrounding the first news of the Castro tractors-for-prisoners deal. By this time, the *Times* apparently was in no mood to dally; it forced the President's hand by breaking the story that the President himself had proposed the much criticized scheme—and he had to admit it.

Other jarring notes: professional jealousy, resulting from the belief that JFK has a "favored small clique" of newsmen who get preferred "breaks," could "blow off the lid" one of these days. Finally, even "Jackie" feels the stinging pen of American newsgals who think she "excluded them out" in Paris to the advantage of the French newsgals. A situation fraught with perils, unless Press Chief Pierre Salinger repairs a lot of damage.

That the press situation is "chilly" for the President, no one in the Capital doubts. Disillusioned Kennedy-ites in the press, rubbing their sores, remain indignant. But many on Capitol Hill react: "It's a good thing. Now maybe we'll get all the news that's fit to print."

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GOP Resurgence: Former President Eisenhower's balance-the-budget speech at the recent GOP $100-a-plate dinner stirred party sentiment all over the country, with thousands of grateful letters pouring into Washington pledging support. Those behind the scenes in organizing the dinner say Ike "has the bit in his teeth" and is ready to reiterate his pleas to stop the "wild spending" of the Democratic regime.

To those conservatives who expressed pleased surprise at his strong economy posture, insiders say that this is the "real Ike"—uninhibited by the Sherman Adams types who surrounded him in the White House and who closed the front and back doors to conservatives seeking to influence Ike to fight for a sound economy.

Ike is said to want a working "cabinet without portfolio" (the meeting at Gettysburg on May 11 of former members of Ike's cabinet sparked the idea) to voice protests against and criticism of unsound measures of the New Frontier program. Mentioned among those considered likely to "serve" are former Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller, former Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, former Secretaries of the Treasury George M. Humphrey and Robert B. Anderson and former Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy.

Additionally, roused by Ike's dinner exclamation —"I'm sick and tired of those who scoff at balancing the budget"—there is talk of launching a "Sound Dollar" crusade under a national organization.

President's Return: The new, aggressive Republican Chairman—Representative William E. Miller—scored heavily when he expressed the hope that Kennedy, while meeting Khrushchev in Vienna, would not "negotiate some under-the-table deal to increase his prestige," lowered by the Cuban debacle. It was noted that Kennedy, obviously in answer to the Miller thrust, bore down heavily in his television broadcast to the country on the theme that "no concessions had been made."

However, many on Capitol Hill continue to keep their fingers crossed on this matter. No deal was made, they agreed, but Kennedy, by giving an impression of yielding on certain matters in his long talk with the Russian, might have laid the basis for later unhappy developments. It is remarked that no one else, save the interpreters, sat in on the talks of the two leaders. Who knows?—the suspicious emphasize.

In retrospect, the Kennedy television speech gave the US an image of "weakness." Two points support this view: (1) Kennedy reported Khrushchev's flat refusal to agree to a nuclear test ban compromise, yet the President failed to punch back by announcing resumption of US tests—as Nixon last fall promised to do. (2) Kennedy expressed hope of a peaceful settlement for Laos, yet, within hours, news flashed of further Red aggression in that kingdom. Meanwhile, Khrushchev danced with glee in Moscow. Images?

Peace Corps Petering Out? One of President Kennedy's pet projects, the Peace Corps, appears to have lost much of its steam, with little enthusiasm for it in evidence around the country. Kennedy is asking Congress to make the Peace Corps permanent and to give it $40 million for the fiscal year starting July 1.

The fact remains that, despite the great number of "underdeveloped" and "emerging" nations throughout the world, only eight countries have expressed any interest in the program. Also, with the first burst of enthusiasm for the Corps rapidly dimming, the project stands out as a statistical flop. When Peace Corps headquarters were first set up in Washington, under the direction of Kennedy brother-in-law Sargent Shriver, some 25,000 enthusiastic inquiries were received. But only 9,200 Peace Corps volunteer questionnaires have been returned, and the Corps' own IBM computation forecasts that only 4,800 of the applicants will actually complete the five-hour examination. Of those who pass, many are expected to be weeded out after physical and psychiatric tests.

Congress was largely skeptical of the Peace Corps in the beginning. Now that the organization itself is in the doldrums (a visit to its office in Washington reminds one of a Presidential candidate's headquarters after the other guy has won), the lawmakers can be expected to look with even less favor on Kennedy's request.

The "Vice-Versa" Hassle: Representative William E. Miller of New York, the vigorous new GOP National Chairman, last week set the Presidential war drum a-beating. In answer to a question by Senator Kenneth B. Keating (R.-N.Y.) on Keating's own program, Miller said that Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) would be a major contender for the 1964 Presidential nomination and that "you might even have a Rockefeller-Goldwater ticket, or vice versa."

To this Rockefeller had no comment, but Rocky man Senator Jacob K. Javits (R.-N.Y.) said such a ticket would be "completely inconsistent" with Rockefeller's "progressive Republican position." Senator Goldwater shunned such a ticket by stating that "liberals don't run well with conservatives." The Arizonan indicated last year, not only that he wouldn't run on a ticket with Rockefeller, but that he is strongly opposed to the New Yorker's being nominated for President—at least by a Republican convention.

It is no secret in Washington that there is considerable concern—even a bit of panic—in the Rockefeller camp over the popular support rallying to Goldwater.

Telford Taylor: Nationally syndicated columnist Fulton Lewis, Jr., reported a fortnight ago that General Telford Taylor was under consideration for a top-level Administration post dealing with foreign intelligence operations.

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Taylor is remembered as chief prosecutor at the Nuremburg war trials, where his conduct was denounced by leading American jurists. Only last week Taylor popped up as defender of Communist organizer Junius Scales, whose conviction under the Smith Act was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Taylor has long defended Reds and fellow travelers in court proceedings. Along with Nathan Witt, he was the attorney for two union leaders accused of filing false non-Communist Taft-Hartley affidavits. In a separate case, he represented eleven other unionists also accused of filing false non-Communist affidavits.

Sabotage: Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are probing the mysterious explosions that have rocked defense communication centers in the West.

There is little doubt that these blasts have been caused by well-planned and coordinated sabotage. On May 28, for instance, three explosions damaged or destroyed shortwave telephone and cable relay stations in Utah and Nevada. The explosions cut army lines, radio and television cables, as well as teleprinter and telephone connections.

The explosions came only weeks after FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told Congress that Soviet espionage activities in the US had been sharply stepped up. In testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee, Hoover warned that stricter security measures were necessary to guard against ever-increasing Communist espionage and sabotage.

Communist Cases: The Supreme Court handed down two monumental decisions last week when it (1) sustained a section of the Internal Security Act of 1950 requiring the Communist party to register with the government; and (2) found constitutional the 1940 Smith Act, which makes it a crime to belong to a group advocating violent overthrow of the government.

In a sweeping 112-page decision, Justice Felix Frankfurter exhaustively answered all criticisms that forcing the Communist party to register violates constitutional rights. Frankfurter declared that the Communist party was in no sense a legal movement and that detailed investigation by Congress has determined that "there exists a world Communist movement, foreign controlled, whose purpose is by whatever means necessary to establish Communist totalitarian dictatorship in the countries throughout the world, and which has already succeeded in supplanting governments in other countries."

While these decisions were applauded by conservatives who have been critical of the Court, it is noted that both of these cases were upheld by a narrow 5-4 margin—a majority which could easily be changed with a death or vacancy.

Stevenson Tour: Diplomatic sources here say there's more to it than meets the eye in Adlai Stevenson's warm reception by Latin America. The reason Stevenson's welcome has seemed friendly, in stark contrast to Vice President Nixon's reception by South America in 1958, say these sources, is that the Communists and leftists have refused to pull demonstrations against a man whom they consider to be helping their cause, however unwittingly.

Latin leftists bear no grudge against America's United Nations representative, who urged the President to call off US air support in the Cuban invasion, and who, it is now widely reported, even threatened to resign his UN post if Kennedy did give support.

The Communists, it is reported, may have further reason for treating Adlai kindly. According to one high-ranking Latin American diplomat, Stevenson was sent southward for the purpose of apologizing to some of the leftist leaders for action taken by the United States against Cuban dictator Fidel Castro. The impression received by this diplomat is that Stevenson will make an outright promise that America has no intention of unilaterally interfering in Cuba again.

There is great fear among conservatives, here and in Latin America, that a Stevenson apology will strengthen the hand of Castroism, since it will be interpreted as a sign of United States weakness.

RFC: Buried in the Administration's massive $80 billion budget is a request for $65,000 to be used for liquidation of the old Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The provision shocked Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.), who noted that Congress abolished the agency in 1957. At that time the agency's functions were turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury, who was instructed to liquidate all outstanding loans.

Nevertheless, the Administration is asking $65,000 for salaries of five employees. One would be a "loan examiner," although that job was eliminated five years ago because no additional loans were to be made.

Asked Williams, "What is the need for a loan examiner for an agency which has been dead for 5 years and is not making loans?"

The only way to truly abolish the RFC, Williams told HUMAN EVENTS, would be to take these employees off the payroll. In prior times, he stated, it has been the only effective method of ending unneeded government bureaus.

It took Congress approximately 20 years to kill the War Shipping Administration, and abolition of that agency didn't occur until office-holders were taken off the payroll.

JFK Spoils System: The New Frontier has apparently found a way to bypass the Civil Service

"How It Happened" will be the theme of Peter O'Donnell of Dallas at the HUMAN EVENTS Summer Conference (see page 378). O'Donnell, Dallas County Republican Chairman, played a major role in the "Tower Miracle." He managed the four successful election campaigns of Bruce Alger, lone Texas Republican in the House of Representatives.

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system and oust Federal career employees in favor of deserving Democrats. The Civil Service Commission is supposed to have a Republican as one of its three members, but the GOP seat hasn't been filled by the Administration; hence there is no one in authority to protest against inequities concerning Eisenhower era appointees.

One of the many examples of how the New Frontier pursues this spoils system came with the firing of Ralph T. Wills, an executive officer in the Post Office Department since 1955 and a career Federal employee with full Civil Service status. Last year Wills received the Department's meritorious service award. On February 21, Wills received notice that his job was being abolished and that he would be separated from Civil Service March 24 because of a "reduction in force." After leaving, Wills found out that his old job had been continued —and was being filled by a political appointee who worked with "Ted" Kennedy (JFK's brother) during the 1960 campaign!

Britain the Broker: How long will Britain play the "broker" between Moscow and Washington? In the Laos imbroglio, London is supposed to have acted for the US in obtaining the questionable, appeasement-type agreement by which the little Indochinese kingdom is being taken over by the Communists. But now European reports suggest that London may no longer perform this kind of mission.

This development springs from the likelihood that Britain will join the Common Market (composed of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany) trade bloc. At present Britain is a member of the Outer Seven bloc (Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK). It is reported that Britain is about to join the much more powerful Common Market.

According to diplomatic circles, France has held up British admission, demanding a "price." The price is said to be "political"—that Britain must play ball with Franco-German leaders Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer on all international diplomatic matters. The Franco-German duo has presented a tough front against the aggressive tactics of Soviet Russia for some years. Britain meanwhile has appeased or played the "broker" for appeasement.

If London enters the Common Market and pays the price, history may take quite a different turn—not the least for future US policy.

Capitol Camera: Texas Republicans, highly confident in the wake of John Tower's capture of Lyndon Johnson's old Senate seat in the May 27 by-election, now are hopeful they can win an upcoming by-election for a House seat to be vacated in the 20th (San Antonio) Congressional District. It is now held by Democrat Paul J. Kilday, whom Kennedy is appointing to the Federal bench. Kilday says he'll resign in time for a successor to be chosen in a special election between now and the end of the year.

• *Current quip has an Englishman saying to an American: "I say; your President is worth two of our Prime Ministers." When the puzzled American asks for an explanation, the Englishman replies: "Why, you have a President today who talks like Churchill and acts like Chamberlain."*

• Former Attorney General William P. Rogers, now in private law practice, has been named legal counsel for the liberal Washington *Post*. Disgruntled Republicans say, "We're not surprised." Rogers is believed to have exercised a strong and most unfortunate influence on former Vice President Richard Nixon, particularly during last fall's campaign.

• *According to William V. Shannon in the New York* Post, *Sam Yorty's defeat of Norris Poulson for Mayor of Los Angeles represented a more "serious" setback for the Kennedy Administration than "the victory of Republican Senator Tower in Texas." Yorty bolted the Democrats to support Nixon last year and Democrats think it will now be harder to strengthen the party in Southern California.*

• Senator Styles Bridges (R.-N.H.) reports mail on the tractors-for-freedom deal is running 50-1 against the swap.

• *Congressman H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa), disclosing that the US pays 33 per cent of the UN's budget, recently found out what some of the money goes for. Reading from the UN telephone directory, Gross discovered telephones listed for the art club; the badminton club; the bridge club; the cricket club; the delegates' bar, north; the delegates' bar, south; the delegates' chauffeurs' lounge; the Esperanto club; the music club; the Mohicans Society; the stamp club; the soft ball club and the table tennis club.*

• Tax Foundation, Inc., reports that government workers (state, Federal and local) now outnumber farmers.

• *Kennedy's tax bill has taken such a drubbing in the hearings before the House Ways and Means (tax) Committee that some prophets claim this session may emerge without any tax reform at all. The newly-appointed and far-left liberal Assistant Secretary (for tax matters) of the Treasury Stanley S. Surrey receives the blame. Indeed, some members of the Committee are privately voicing demands that Kennedy fire Surrey.*

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The Lessons of Thurmond and Tower

Southerners! Throw Off Your Chains

By W. B. HICKS, JR.

FOLLOWING the death of South Carolina Democratic Senator Maybank on September 5, 1954, the party leadership named an elderly party hack to replace him on the ticket.

Instantly there was a state-wide explosion.

It was too late to put on the ballot the name of an independent, so a spontaneous campaign started to "write in" the name of former Governor Strom Thurmond.

In all US history, no "write-in candidate" had ever won a state-wide election. The hazards of getting a majority of the rank and file to comply with all the special legal requirements made it look like a physical impossibility.

Nevertheless, "impossible" though it may have been, it happened!

A great conservative—one of the greatest—has represented South Carolina in the Senate ever since.

On May 27 of this year, another "impossibility" occurred. A 35-year old college professor, unknown even in his own state 15 months before, was elected to the Senate.

John Tower is a "hated Republican." To prevent misunderstanding as to his political convictions, he labeled himself a "Goldwater conservative." Yet he won.

The lessons of Thurmond and Tower are that Southerners are no longer frozen in the old party mold. In South Carolina, the official party leadership thought it had everything under control when it named its own man for the Maybank seat. In Texas, Mr. Sam and LBJ could not imagine a "hated Republican" capturing the old LBJ seat.

Today all the conditions exist for an effective Thurmond-Tower type revolt against some 50-odd Southern Democratic Representatives and Senators.

These men are playing ball with the Administration. In return for patronage, pork barrel projects and defense contracts, some will be casting liberal votes who never cast liberal votes before.

The tip-off will be the Federal aid-to-education bill. No member of Congress who honestly believes in States' Rights and the Constitution could support a program that will eventually take away from you and your state the control over your children's education. Southerners who heretofore fought Federal aid to education will meekly be voting for it. They are hoping nothing will happen to them back home—or if it does, that Kennedy will give them a lifetime Federal judgeship or some other well-paying Federal job, preferably as far as possible from their constituency.

Write your Congressman NOW and ask him how he is going to vote on Federal aid to education. Tell him how you stand. If his reply consists of evasive double-talk, he intends to vote as JFK demands.

If he comes out in favor of Federal aid—and HUMAN EVENTS will tell you how he votes—here's what you can do.

You can start the revolt by inviting a dozen friends to come to your home. There you can plan a course of action. The dozen guests go home; each invites a dozen to his home. The pebble dropped in the lake creates ever-widening circles until several hundred patriots have pledged "their lives and their fortunes" to elect a constitutional conservative to office.

Each must be *willing* to be a doorbell-ringing *footsoldier*. Too often conservative movements fail because everybody wants to be a general, colonel or captain.

My hope is that such a movement will be started in every district now represented by a double-dealer who talks conservative at home but votes New Frontier in Congress.

It would do no harm if you notified your New Frontier Congressman of your intentions.

If you will pardon a "commercial," may I suggest that you send a subscription to HUMAN EVENTS to those whose help you want. (Five-week trial subscription, $1; one year, $12.50.) Reading HUMAN EVENTS will create a receptive attitude and give them a weekly message of ammunition and inspiration. It will tell them WHAT TO DO.

W. B. Hicks, Jr., was formerly a Democratic precinct chairman in Corpus Christi, Texas. He is now Assistant Publisher of HUMAN EVENTS.

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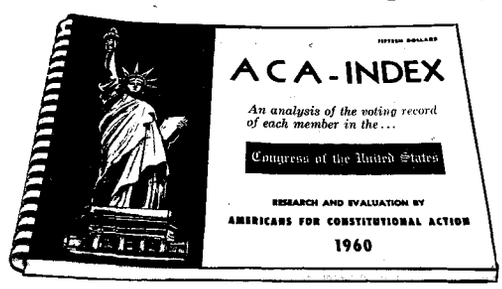
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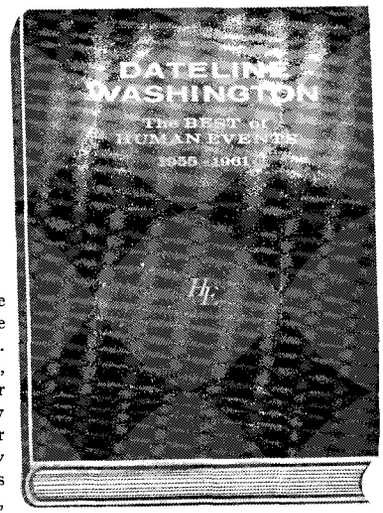

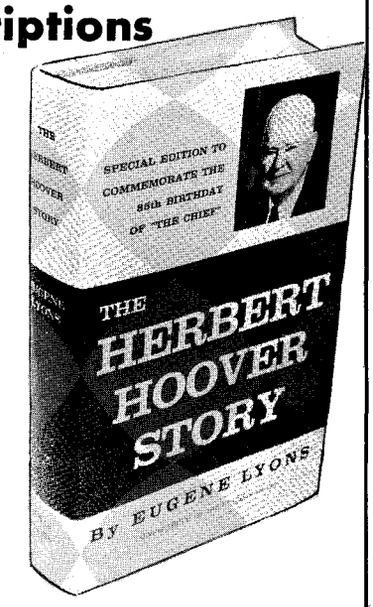

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How Rich States Overnight Become Poor States--And Vice Versa

On May 23 Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.) discussed the aid to education bill, which was being debated, and the bill which provided an extension of unemployment compensation benefits, which the Senate had passed on March 16. The following are extracts from his remarks:

ALL THE BILLS define which are the poor States, and which are the rich States, and set out that the rich States, which have a great deal of money, can afford to help pay for the poor States. But the States keep switching sides.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS

On March 16 we had under consideration a bill under which Pennsylvania was listed as one of the poor States. Pennsylvania presumably could not possibly meet the cost of the extension of unemployment compensation benefits without some assistance from some of the other states it was contended.

The Senate passed a bill under which Pennsylvania would then get assistance from the "rich Southern States." Based on the Department of Commerce statistics Pennsylvania will receive under the extension of unemployment compensation benefits bill $85 million in benefits, and will pay as its proportionate part of the cost of the bill, $70.7 million. That gives Pennsylvania $14.3 million, which the then defined richer States of the United States are asked to provide.

Tennessee, at that time defined as one of the rich States, contributed $7 million more than it received to help underwrite the expenses of the unemployment compensation benefits for Pennsylvania and other Northern States.

Three and one-half million dollars was contributed by Mississippi to help the poor State of Pennsylvania.

The Administration said it could afford to help the "poor" States in the North which could not afford to meet their own problems of unemployment.

Under that other bill another rich State was Alabama. Alabama contributed an extra $2.2 million as one of the rich States to assist in meeting the unemployment compensation expenses in the States of the North. Now, this bill lists Alabama as a poor State needing Federal assistance.

Today we find under the definition of the bill before the Senate that Pennsylvania is listed as one of the rich States which can help Alabama meet its educational problems. This is a complete reversal in three months.

Money was taken from the South and brought to Washington, D. C. under the terms of one bill to aid Northern States, and now under the terms of this bill, money from the North is to be returned to the South.

The operation is like a merry-go-round—only it is more expensive. What is overlooked is the fact that as the money goes through the City of Washington and is siphoned off to these States there is taken a political brokerage, or a cost which is necessary to maintain the bureaucracy which administers these programs.

That is the reason we have here in Washington an ever-expanding bureaucracy. New programs mean new office buildings, more bureaucratic jobs, more patronage for the politicians, and more controls and taxes for the American taxpayers.

We start these Federal aid programs, and everybody is told he is going to get something for nothing, but the people lose on every Federal aid program.

To show how ridiculous the formula under the first bill was, I cite that under the terms of the bill Pennsylvania was listed as one of the poor States which was unable to meet its obligations with respect to its unemployed.

Under the terms of the bill now before the Senate, Pennsylvania is listed as one of the rich States. Now Pennsylvania will provide an extra $14.9 million for the same States from which three months ago it collected $14.3 million.

Under the terms of the bill which was passed on March 16, New York collected in benefits $170 million, yet would pay into the program only $119.9 million. New York collected $50.1 million more than it will pay under that bill.

Under the New Frontier there is a trend toward the philosophy that all we must do is to pass a Federal aid program such as the Federal aid to education bill or any other program, and someone would have some free money to spend.

The Government has no access to mysterious sources of income. The only money that we can distribute is the money we take either directly or indirectly from the pockets of the taxpayers.

In the early part of the year we passed H. R. 4806, the Unemployment Extension Act. Under that bill, New York was listed as a poor State, needing Federal assistance. It would collect $170

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million, whereas it would be expected to pay $119.9 million under that bill, or $50.1 million over and above what it would put in.

That bill was presented on the basis that New York was not able to underwrite its own unemployment problems and needed the assistance of the richer States of the South. Now, where did the $50 million come from which New York received under that earlier bill?

Under that bill we find that Missouri was listed as a rich State, able to contribute $12.6 million to relieve unemployment in the poor States in the North.

Arkansas was listed as one of the rich States under that bill and it contributed $600,000 to help the North.

Oklahoma, defined as another rich State, contributed $3.1 million under that bill to New York, Pennsylvania, and other so-called poor States in the North.

Texas contributed $12.1 million, in a humanitarian effort, as one of the rich States in the South, to the poorer States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

Florida contributed $11.9 million to the unemployed in New York.

Louisiana contributed $200,000 as its share to help the North.

From Kansas, $5 million was drawn to help the unemployed in the poor States of New York, New Jersey and Michigan.

All of the other States which I mentioned as being listed as rich States last March, and which were helping New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in their unemployment problems, under this bill before us here today, are now listed as the poor States that cannot underwrite their own educational systems and therefore under the bill New York would contribute $75.5 million toward the effort to help them.

All we had to do was to let them keep their own money in the States and they could have financed their own unemployment and educational problems.

New York would lose $25 million in the transfer when both bills are considered. Under the definition in the bills we find that New York was first listed as a poor State and others as rich States. Now New York is defined as a rich State, although it could be said that New York was listed as a little bit richer rich than it was poorer poor.

Under the Federal aid to education bill, New Jersey, one of the rich States, will help the educational problem in the poor States of the South.

Under the bill we find that New Jersey would pay into the Federal Treasury $36.9 million as its part of the cost and then collect in benefits only $16.5 million.

Thus it would contribute $20.4 million toward the education system of the poor States in the South. However, when we considered the unemployment bill, under the definition in that bill New Jersey was listed as one of the poor States that could not underwrite their unemployment problem. Under that bill, passed just last March, the "poor State" of New Jersey received $11.5 million in extra benefits from other so-called rich States to assist it in its unemployment problems.

Iowa, under the pending bill, would gain $4.3 million to help improve its educational system. This bill is designed on the basis or theory that Iowa is a poor State and cannot afford to underwrite its own educational system.

Yet on March 16 we passed another bill which took from Iowa $10.8 million, against a reimbursement of $3.5 million. When the pending bill is passed, Iowa will have $3 million less to underwrite its educational system than it would have had, had neither of these two bills passed. Iowa's educational program is $3 million worse off after the passage of this bill.

UNDER THE PENDING BILL Kansas would gain $3 million. Under the bill passed last March Kansas lost $5 million. Therefore Kansas is $2 million worse off than it would have been if it had never heard of either of these New Frontier bills.

Maine gains $1.5 million under the pending bill. It lost $2.5 million under the bill which was enacted nine or ten weeks ago. Therefore the educational program of Maine is $1 million worse off as the result of the New Frontier policy.

Some day there will be a revolt on the part of the taxpayers. I do not believe Congress can continuously siphon money into Washington under the guise of giving all the people something for nothing.

I should like to see the day come when all such bills could be accompanied by revenue-producing measures and thus let those who are fighting to give this money away express some of their enthusiasm as they fight to increase the taxes to pay for the projects.

—*Congressional Record*, pp. 8076-8079

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

Liberty is never safe except where the average man feels resentment toward every oppressive act of government whether it affects him or not.
Anon.

Vol. XVIII, No. 24 — Section IV June 16, 1961

U.S. Reds at Work

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

ON MAY 1, a tall, distinguished-looking gentleman by the name of Frank Wilkinson began a one-year sentence in Federal prison.

An identified Communist, Wilkinson won confinement for a contempt of Congress conviction. He happened also to be field man for the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committeee which has been cited as a Communist-organized group.

They are following out the plans laid down by Wilkinson, and distributed to party operatives throughout the country. A copy of these plans recently fell into the hands of freshman Congressman Don Bruce, a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The document bears the title "National Abolition Campaign Program, March 1961—February 1962, Preliminary Recommendations." It covers in minute detail the propaganda campaign planned against the committee.

That this is a Communist operation is to be underplayed, of course. The Reds are using non-Communist sources, for instance, to put across their theme. Instead of outright party propaganda, the Reds utilize articles and editorials from the New York *Times*, the Washington *Post*, and *Christian Century;* speeches and diatribes by Congressmen William Fitts Ryan and Jimmy Roosevelt.

Comrades are told to organize local anti-HUAC groups:

"It is proposed that as many local abolition committees as possible be established throughout the country . . . . These committees may identify and coordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with the NCAUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible."

A national mailing list of from 5,000 to 10,000 opinion-molding individuals is being completed so that they may be rallied to the cause at any time, whenever an "opening" is sensed.

Wilkinson's plan calls for considerable work to be done by young comrades. Under consideration is a National Student Conference on Committee Abolition.

The New York Youth Committee is preparing special propaganda aimed at college editors and other youth leaders. Such material was used by

'BUT I THOUGHT WE HAD RESERVATIONS'

leaders of the non-Communist National Student Association, who went down the party line in attacking the committee.

There are presently, Wilkinson remarks, anti-HUAC groups on at least 20 campuses. Party veterans are urged to cooperate with leaders of these groups, and, in fact, to actually direct their activities.

Demonstrations against the committee, similar to those which marked hearings held a year ago in San Francisco, are urged by Wilkinson. Party members subpoenaed by the committee are urged to fill the hearing room with anti-HUAC partisans.

All work will culminate next December in a frenzied campaign against the committee. An effort, led by Congressmen Roosevelt and Ryan, will again be made to slash the HUAC appropriation. (Such an effort failed this year, 412-6.)

Wilkinson urges special headquarters to be set up in Washington during that campaign, so that liberal legislators may be pressured into voting against the committee.

Wilkinson and company realize they have little chance to abolish the committee. Their main hope is to disillusion the American people, to discredit the American security system, congressional committees, the FBI, the police. To this effort they continue to work.

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HUMAN
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SUMMER
CONFERENCE

REGISTRATION FORM

The Conference fee, which includes luncheon and dinner on both Friday and Saturday, is $75 per person and $40 for additional members of the same immediate family—wives, sons, daughters. The $40 rate will also apply to students, teachers, clergymen and members of the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) and the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists (ISI). Fees will be refunded to persons unable to attend for any reason whatsoever.

Hotel accommodations and breakfast are extra. Special room rates at the Mayflower Hotel have been arranged. Singles are priced at $10; doubles at $15. Every room is air conditioned.

Friday Menu Preference

Name ..... ☐ Meat ☐ Fish
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Name ..... ☐ Meat ☐ Fish
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Enclosed is my check or money order in the amount of $..... to cover the Conference fee at $75 per person, and $40 for additional members of the same family.

In the listing of tentative subjects below, I have placed numbers (1 thru 7) to indicate the order of my preference.

☐ Communism
☐ Labor Problems
☐ Federal School Aid
☐ Foreign Aid
☐ Medicare
☐ Area Redevelopment
☐ 1962 Campaign

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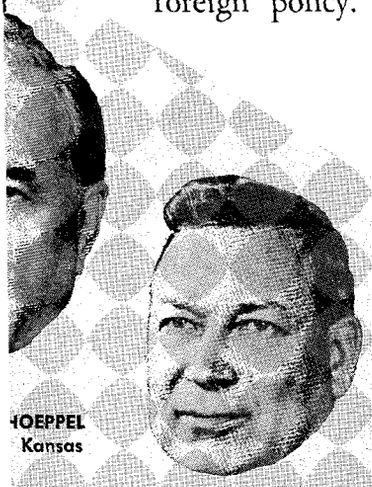
JOHN G. TOWER
Newly Elected Republican
Senator from Texas

BARRY M. GOLDWATER
Senator from Arizona

CONFERENCE HALL
The Mayflower Hotel



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Gerrymandering in California

From Washington's *Roll Call*, privately-owned neutral weekly published for Capitol Hill

BY ALL ODDS, the California Democrats' proposed redistricting of the State stands as the most sweeping gerrymandering maneuver to date.

Given a hunk of eight new Representatives to work with, the State Legislature has schemed to insure not only that all will be Democratic, but that three present Republicans will be forced to exit Congress.

Although figured scientifically almost down to the party of the individual household, the gerrymandering ranks almost as a work of art in its sheer magnitude.

On May 18, Assemblyman Robert Crown—who happens to be a Democrat—introduced his plan for converting the present 16-14 Democrat-Republican ratio to at least a 24-14 margin. The obvious intention was to make it 27-11 Democratic.

In addition, the Democratic Party would expand its present 47-33 State Assembly margin.

To accomplish this, the crowning blow would place the eight new House seats in areas known to be predominantly Democratic. Republican strength would be dispersed among as many Representatives of that party as possible.

Principal Republican targets were Representatives Edgar W. Hiestand (21st District), John H. Rousselot (25th District), and Gordon McDonough (15th District). Rousselot and Hiestand wouldn't even be legal residents of their own districts, under the re-scrambling.

Lest we get the idea from the above that Democrats are the only California villains, it should be pointed out that in 1951, when the Republicans were in control of the Assembly, they did their best to boot out as many Democrats as possible.

One 1951 Republican atrocity was to create a 26th District for James Roosevelt outrageously shaped like a hydra-headed monster. This strange-looking district has remained a classic study in gerrymandering.

Democrats who favor the present redistricting proposal claim they're only trying to make up for the 1951 Republican shuffle. But this pious admission doesn't cover up the overboard way they're going about it.

For instance, two Republicans—H. Allen Smith (20th District), and Glenard P. Lipscomb (24th District)—were junked together in one new 20th District.

Although there is considerable off-stage muttering about a referendum, California Congressmen are almost afraid to talk about the plan for fear the Democrats will somehow make it worse.

Many are saying the plan will be so highly resented by voters, they'll rise against Governor Brown when he runs for re-election next year. If he is opposed by Richard Nixon, he'll have a tough time re-capturing the top spot, it is said.

Moreover, the Democratic scheme could come to no avail if there's a Republican coat-tail ride on a Nixon sweep in 1962.

As for Rousselot and Hiestand, they have the option of running from any district that includes portions of their present district. They do not have to reside in the district, although that would be a political advantage.

The Assembly Democrats say the 20th District plan is to be revised, so Smith and Lipscomb may both have a chance.

The dispossessed Hiestand and Rousselot will probably seek an opinion of their constituents as to which new district they'll campaign from.

One effect of the plan would be to almost insure election in 1962 of Assembly Rules Committee Chairman Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat strong in the new 21st District, as California's first Negro Congressman.

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Smith-Hughes Controls

From remarks of Senator Carl T. Curtis (R.-Neb.):

For many years the Federal government has been paying a portion of the salary of the Smith-Hughes instructors. There are many controls over the Smith-Hughes teachers. The Federal government determines how many classes a teacher must handle, the size of the classes, the size of the class room; and even, in one instance, the Federal government dictated the type of flooring that should be in that portion of the school where the Smith-Hughes program was carried on.

. . . Many superintendents of schools will say that when they are laboring with the difficult problem of crowded schools and heavy workloads for teachers, they cannot turn to the Smith-Hughes teachers and ask them to take an extra class; that that load must be placed on other teachers because of Federal controls. Most of those controls were never written into the statute, but they are added to year after year, and the Federal government supplies the money.

I think the tragedy of this entire legislation is that it marks the beginning of the end of the control of education by the parents of the Nation; and if the parents are not interested in the children, who on earth can be? A few years from now, if the bill as reported by the committee shall pass, our schools will be run by a bureau elected by no one and responsible to no one and will be far beyond the reach of the parents and the other fine citizens in the communities who furnish the leadership to run good schools.

—*Congressional Record*, May 24, 1961, p. 8139.

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Should Reporters Coddle JFK?

By Westbrook Pegler

JIMMY RESTON, the statesman-reporter of the New York *Times* Washington office, writes that reporters ought to be "discreet" when President Kennedy is engaged in an underground war all over the world.

What is the guy talking about, anyway?

This is a whiff of the same gas that his boss, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, used to bloviate in orations at Columbia University advocating "objective" journalism out of one ear and "interpretive" stuff from the other. When you tell the truth you are objective. When you slant it according to your bigotries or politics, you are interpreting.

But a reporter always should just get the facts, write them and let the publishers decide how much the public intelligence can cope with. We should not concern ourselves, we inkstained wretches, whether something we write will be news to Moscow, or something the Kremlin got from the State Department weeks ago. I feel justified in assuming that with all the spies there have been in our government since Roosevelt moved in in 1933, the odds are that Moscow had it long before I got it. This is intended to seem a little flippant and worldly, but I hope you will detect a faint note of sorrow. Because it is no laughing matter that Kennedy is doing buck-jumps over leakage of information to Cuba and that the chief *Times* fellow in the Washington Bureau is perhaps giving us the nix out of the same office which drenched us with all that Matthews copy about the noble, democratic nature of Fidel Castro.

On August 30, 1960, Earl E. T. Smith, who had lately been our Ambassador in Havana, testified before a subcommittee of the Judiciary that when he was appointed in 1957 he went to the State Department and got his "briefing" from Herbert Matthews of the New York *Times*, who eulogized Castro as a Robin Hood. Smith agreed that Batista ran a crooked government but remarked that 1957, under Batista, was the best economic year in Cuba's history. Yet "various agencies" of the United States directly and indirectly helped to overthrow Batista and raise Castro to power. Smith said the State Department "obviously would like to have the support of the New York *Times*."

Here is a paraphrase of a portion of Smith's testimony:

"Three front page articles in the New York *Times* in early 1957 by Herbert Matthews served to inflate Castro to world stature and recognition. Until then, Castro had been just another bandit in the mountains with a handful of followers who terrorized the peasants. After the Matthews articles which likened Castro to Lincoln he was able to get followers and funds in Cuba and the United States and much of the American press pictured him as a Robin Hood."

After all that, last November, Lester Markel, the Sunday editor of the *Times*, wrote a circular letter to a lot of newspaper publishers on behalf of a Committee of editors trying to raise a kitty to bring about "better relations in the world" by improving the flow of news between nations. Currently, Markel wrote, there were distortions and the United States was badly represented in Communist areas, in the uncommitted areas and "even among our allies."

As lately as last December, Matthews, in a lecture at Yale, abused the United States for an unfriendly attitude toward Castro and insisted still that Castro was not a Communist.

Well, the place to look for danger is not in the hearts of great heroic patriots like Major General Edwin A. Walker, who was relieved of his command of the 24th Infantry Division in Germany for approving some principles of the John Birch Society. The place to look is in the Pentagon where Major Peress was promoted notwithstanding Senator Joe McCarthy's expose and the general who promoted him was himself promoted by Ike's connivance after Ike had joined a whole pack of broadcasters, journalists and miscellany in abusing Joe.

President Kennedy was no novice when, to propitiate Eleanor Roosevelt in the 1960 campaign, he repudiated McCarthy, long in his grave, who had been good enough to help elect him to the Senate in 1952.

Would Kennedy be better off, or worse, if he had disowned Mrs. Roosevelt instead?

One of these days a club of patriots may at last lay it down and make it stick that a patriot is not a scoundrel for parading his hatred of those who exert themselves as much to abuse Robert Stripling as to excuse Alger Hiss.

Crisis Takes a Holiday

From the Nashville Banner

Earlier this month, the State Department announced the establishment of a special operations center to handle fast-breaking crises.

With dramatic undertones, officials said the "crisis center" would operate on a round-the-clock basis. Bunks were installed for those on the "night watch."

Within 24 hours of the announcement, the President's military aide, Brigadier General Chester U. Clifton, called the center in the middle of the night presumably to check on the latest crisis. He got no answer.

The reason? The "crisis fighters" weren't asleep at their posts—there was nobody there.

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Helena, Montana, School Board vs. Sen. Metcalf

HELENA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

7 Allen Street
Helena, Montana

April 18, 1961

Senator Lee Metcalf
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Metcalf:

On April 13th, the Helena school board adopted unanimously a resolution rejecting proposals for any additional federal aid to education.

We are opposing federal aid to education spending proposals for the following reasons:

First, federal aid to education will ultimately mean federal control of education.

Second, the poorest state in the nation is in a better financial position to meet their educational responsibilities than the federal government with a $290 billion debt.

Third, the need for federal assistance does not exist despite frenzied efforts of the U. S. Office of Education, the National Education Association and their allied organizations to prove otherwise.

Fourth, the Helena school board resents the implication that the people of Helena are not providing an adequate school system and education for their children.

The last great bastion of freedom is our educational system. The Helena school board is not willing to relinquish to Washington bureaucrats control which could result in the nationalization and regimentation of education in the image of a political philosophy foreign to our traditional ideals. We believe the easiest way to maintain our freedom and our system of free enterprise is for *us* to have control of our schools instead of the federal government.

We have no other alternative but to conclude that the real promoters of federal aid to education are interested in only one objective—the transfer of control of education from the local school boards and states to Washington.

Very respectfully yours,

Dr. Gordon L. Doering
Chairman, Helena School Board

The Lord's Prayer has 56 words. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has 266. The Ten Commandments have 297. The Declaration of Independence has 300. But a government order setting the price of cabbage has 26,911 words.
—From the San Diego Union

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UNITED STATES SENATE

May 2, 1961

Dr. Gordon L. Doering, Chairman
Helena School Board
704 Stuart
Helena, Montana

Dear Dr. Doering:

I have your letter in opposition to additional "federal aid spending schemes." You set forth four reasons why you oppose federal support of education. Three of these are tired old arguments that have been answered time and time again and if you have refused to accept my arguments in the past there is no point in my renewing my side of the case.

As to the fourth proposition that the Helena school board resents the implication that the people of Helena are not providing an adequate school system the shoe is on the other foot. Instead of your writing to your Senator I am writing to my representatives on the school board and as a taxpayer and resident of Helena I am convinced that the school system is far from adequate or satisfactory.

Inept as I believe your administration of the schools to be I still will join with you in your insistence for local control and as long as I am in the U. S. Senate will vote for a continuation of control on state and local level.

Sincerely yours,

Lee Metcalf

May 9, 1961

Dear Senator Metcalf:

Your letter of May 2 is an insult to the citizens of your home community of Helena. Your irresponsible statements regarding the ineptness of the school board and the inadequacy of the system show an apparent lack of knowledge concerning the Helena schools. These statements are somewhat attenuated by the recollection of last November's election in which you failed to carry your own home county of Lewis and Clark. We are, however, awaiting a detailed statement from you as to the alleged inadequacies present in our school system.

For your information the students of Helena High School rated in the 99th percentile of the nation this last year, as evidenced by the results of the National Iowa Testing Service. We are also extremely proud of the record of 50 high school students who in 1960 took the national college entrance examinations and ranked in the 90th percentile of all students who were examined in the nation. Our seniors last year received more than $80,000 in scholarships to institutions of higher learning. This, by the way, was accomplished through free enterprise and not the welfare state.

In Helena, we have expended nearly $2.75 million for capital outlay in the last eight years and presently have surplus available classrooms which

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would accommodate more than 600 students. As far as salaries go, Helena school system has raised the average teacher's salary more than $1,600 in the past six years.

All this was accomplished by the people of Helena voluntarily, within their own means and without federal meddling and intervention.

Evidently you are not satisfied with the Helena school board because it does not reflect the welfare state philosophy which you so vociferously expound. Our school board is dedicated to fiscal responsibility, local control and states rights and the free-enterprise system. We are not even remotely interested in legislation which could lead to federal control of our school systems and the regimentation of education throughout our nation in the image of the liberal welfare state philosophy which you and others in Washington expound.

Almost invariably, except for the Montana Education Association and the labor unions, the people of Montana have turned thumbs down on federal aid to education. The Montana School Boards Association, who certainly know the state's needs better than those of you in Washington, recently pointed out, "Montana has no need for such federal intervention; our communities are executing adequate building programs and through state and local efforts, our other school needs can and will be met without federal aid."

Instead of attempting to strengthen our state, you are actually destroying the independence and initiative of the people by forcing upon them an excessive dependence upon the federal government. This certainly cannot be called representing the people of the great sovereign state of Montana.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Gordon L. Doering

A Liberal Paradox

The one-worlders who piously proclaim that we must lift the rest of the world out of its misery and privation by increasing our foreign aid and making long-term commitments to finance the multitudinous efforts of the United Nations in the field of social endeavor shout that action is necessary.

But what kind of action? These individuals are not at all interested as individuals in sending CARE packages overseas. They do not plan to invest their capital in the socialized economies of the Congo or India. In fact, the economists of the New Frontier honestly advising a private client would probably point out that an investment of any size in a country where the government is antagonistic to private enterprise would not only be unprofitable, but would probably result in the loss of the capital investment.

What these activists are saying essentially is this: "We want to take your money—take it away from you through higher taxes—and commit it to a venture which, if measured by the prudent standards of an individual, would certainly be condemned." —Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.)

Congressman Carroll Kearns (R.-Pa.): "Wags say JFK may demand a recount hoping Nixon will win."

McCormack's Admission

". . . . I have listened to this brief debate on agriculture with a great deal of interest, coming from a district that does not have one farm in it and, particularly, in view of the fact that I have been a consistent supporter of farm legislation . . ."

—Rep. John W. McCormack (D.-Mass.)
Congressional Record, April 24, 1961, pp. 6230-1

This statement by the Democratic party leader in the House is an admission that he votes against the interests of his own constituents. So do about 30 other big-city Congressmen who believe their constituents being mostly of the low-income groups are what Harry Hopkins described as "too dumb to understand."

In the opinion of their Congressmen, the constituents do not realize that farm parity programs raise the taxes and food and clothing prices to those least able to pay.

USIA's Costly Couches

From the Omaha World Herald

The United States Information Agency last year spent 77 thousand dollars for psychiatric examination of its men and women applicants for overseas duty. It is asking Congress for $172,711 to spend for the same purpose in the coming fiscal year.

Representative John Rooney (D.-N.Y.) demanded:

"Why do you do it? I ask this question since it seems to me that they—the State Department (which gets along without psychiatrists)—have far superior personnel overseas than you do."

G. Lewis Schmidt, the USIA's witness in the committee hearings, replied:

"We thought that on the basis of experience it should be advisable to give psychiatric examinations to make sure that the people whom we were sending abroad were not of the type that might crack up under overseas conditions."

Congressman Rooney then wondered aloud: "Could not a good personnel officer detect all this without a psychiatrist?" We imagine that many a citizen who is helping pay the bills could supply an emphatic answer.

Looking for Trouble

From the New York Daily News

". . . Rev. James M. Lawson of Nashville, a Methodist minister jailed at Jackson as a Freedom Rider. Enroute from Montgomery he told reporters: "We would prefer not to have protection. It does not help reveal the character of the segregationists in the South.

"Only when hostility comes to the surface will people see the true character of the nation," Lawson said. "Only through nonviolent demonstrations and the acceptance of violence without returning it in kind can we accomplish our purpose."

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A Game Without Rules

From the Chicago Tribune

Officers of several large electric companies pleaded guilty last year and were properly punished for breaking a law which was perfectly clear to everybody. They had conspired to keep prices high and had thus denied some of their customers the benefits of free competition.

Now that the electric companies have been punished for agreeing to keep prices high, the Department of Justice plans to use the same anti-trust laws to prosecute the same companies—including General Electric and Westinghouse—for setting prices too low. A spokesman said that the Justice Department wants the companies to agree to sell at prices high enough to keep their smaller competitors in business.

Faced with this charge, a company official might reasonably conclude that he is going to end up in jail no matter what he does with his prices.

Now that we've learned about the evils of price cutting from the Justice Department, let's look in on the Interior Department. There they are eager to go ahead with the Kennedy plan to expand public power projects, including a system of mammoth transmission lines which would carry surplus electricity from one part of the country to another.

The idea is not unsound; indeed many private companies already have connecting lines over which they can fill one another's emergency needs. But what the government plan means is that power will be sent from the government projects on the Columbia river, for example, to the cities of California at prices considerably lower [thanks to the use of tax money] than can be matched by the private companies now serving those cities.

What is the justification for this? "Our main point," according to an Interior Department official, "is to sell power cheaply to the public."

For an efficient private power company to underprice an inefficient one is a crime, it seems, but for the government to underprice private industry in general, largely at the taxpayer's expense, is not. This is curious dogma for an administration which always speaks kindly of free enterprise in the abstract. Maybe somebody should sick the Justice Department on the Interior Department, or the Justice Department's right hand on its left hand.

Until the government makes up its own mind what is right and what is not, it will neither earn nor deserve the confidence of business. And it won't be able to distinguish between right and wrong as long as its actions are guided by the desire to gratify every conflicting whim at once.

The Interior Department is doing what the public power interests want it to do. The Justice Department's assault on low prices can be attributed to various pressure groups including those who hate big business just because it's big and those who fear it.

This appalling lack of coordination won't help the administration and it certainly won't help the country.

Fulbright and Foreign Aid

From the Chattanooga News-Free Press

Supporting 4.8 billion dollars more for foreign aid, Senator J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), said, "We must be concerned today not with what our aid programs will accomplish next year, but what they will accomplish in five years." Looking at the high cost, waste and relatively little accomplishment of 85 billion dollars of foreign aid in the last 15 years doesn't make Senator Fulbright's plea very impressive.

Congressman Williams' Taped Interview—$8

John Bell Williams, Democratic Congressman from Mississippi's 4th District, is the guest on this week's CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW. Mr. Williams, first elected in 1947, is now serving his eighth term. His views on the "fact or fiction" of the conservative coalition in Congress and statements on the workings of communism in America comprise an interesting and vital interview.

WILLIAMS

This 12½-minute tape-recorded interview is the fourteenth in the 1961 series of HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.

The price for single interviews is $8. If you enter an order for one interview a month the price is $6, one a week $5. $1 is refunded for each tape returned.

Other interviews which you may wish to have are listed below. They are the first thirteen weekly interviews in the 1961 Series:

1. John H. Rousselot (R.-Calif.)
2. John M. Ashbrook (R.-Ohio)
3. William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D.-S.C.)
4. Peter A. Garland (R.-Maine)
5. Bruce Alger (R.-Texas)
6. Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.)
7. Harold R. Collier (R.-Ill.)
8. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.)
9. Edward J. Derwinski (R.-Ill.)
10. Henry C. Schadeberg (R.-Wisc.)
11. John J. Rhodes (R.-Ariz.)
12. Edgar W. Hiestand (R.-Calif.)
13. Thomas M. Pelly (R.-Wash.)

The 12½-minute length of these interviews makes them ideal for a 15-minute radio program. Many serve as the weekly highlight of organization meetings.

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MAIL YOUR PETITION TO:
NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST CASTRO BLACKMAIL
POST OFFICE BOX 64
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Petition submitted by:

.....
(Name)

.....
(Street)

.....
(City) (State)

What We Think of 'Tractors for Tribute'
An Open Letter to President Kennedy

Dear Mr. President:

We respectfully wish to inform you that, as Americans dedicated to freedom and justice in a world beset by Communist tyranny, we stand diametrically opposed to the Castro tractor deal which you have unofficially endorsed.

We believe that to pay tribute in any form to a Communist dictator constitutes the height of international immorality. We believe also that this deal with the bearded blackmailer is as politically unsound as it is immoral. The peoples of Latin America—indeed of the entire world—must be taking a long and questioning look at the nation they were taught to believe to be the strongest and proudest on earth.

Can this tractor deal—especially since it came on the heels of your retreat in Laos—enhance the American "prestige" you worried so much about during the Presidential campaign?

We have the utmost compassion for the brave men now languishing in Castro's prisons; men who, incidentally, might well be free today if your Administration had allowed their invasion attempt proper air and logistical support. But what will it profit the cause of Cuban liberty if these men are freed in a deal which would solidify Castro's hold over Cuba and her eight million people?

Could you not have pursued other means, such as a blockade of the Island of Cuba, before endorsing the Eleanor Roosevelt-Walter Reuther-Milton Eisenhower "Tractors for Freedom" Committee? Will it be the continuing policy of this Administration to "talk loudly and carry a small stick"?

In your City of Boston, at the time of our Revolution, a handful of Yankee farmers, many of them armed only with squirrel rifles, stood against 3,000 crack English regulars and exacted a terrible toll of the enemy. The stand of the outgunned Texans at the Alamo was a signal event in the Texas fight for independence. These are things men will do for liberty, Mr. President.

And so ask us not what we can do to further entrench a half-pint Communist tyrant like Castro. Ask yourself and your advisors whether our nation can long survive if it is to abandon the principles, pride and honor which have made ours the greatest nation in the world. We want no New Frontiers of appeasement.

Respectfully submitted,

Name	Address	City	State

There are more lines for signatures on reverse side. Add more pages if necessary.

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